

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$1,500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that THOMAS JENKINS, ANTHONY SMITH, and JOHN BISHOP, did, on the 19th of August, 1865, in the county of Woodford, and assault in an aggravated manner, Benj. Martin and Faulty Johnson, of said county, and did also commit the crime of robbery and rape upon the person of Mrs. Gray, in Mercer county, and they now are fugitives from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** each for the apprehension of the said Thomas Jenkins, Anthony Smith, and John Bishop, and their delivery to the jailer of Woodford or Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 5th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By J. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Thos. Jenkins is about 5 feet 10 inches high, light hair, hazel eyes, and little stooped shoulder (hardly sufficient to distinguish him from the average man), about 170 lbs. Lives in Mercer county, near Cornishville, Ky.
Anthony Smith is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and has light hair, hazel eyes, weighs about 130 lbs, and lives in Mercer county, near Duncansville, Ky.
John Bishop is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and has light hair, hazel eyes, weighs about 130 lbs, and lives in Mercer county, near Duncansville, Ky.
decl d&wt Dec 5.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JAMES M. BRYANT did, on the 11th day of April, 1865, kill and murder John I. Washer, in Morgan county, Butler, Ky., and has fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said JAMES M. BRYANT, and his delivery to the jailer of Butler county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 9th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOHN SANDERS stands indicted by the Boone Circuit Court for the murder of Joshua Ellis, and the said JOHN SANDERS is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Lieutenant and Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said JOHN SANDERS and his delivery to the jailer of Boone county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
RICHARD T. JACOB, Lieutenant and Acting Governor.
By E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that, on the 10th of October, 1865, an unknown woman was murdered in Jefferson county, about three miles from the city of Louisville, and the murderer is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the murderer of the said woman, and his delivery to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof, and the conviction of the murderer.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of October, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.
By E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that WM. J. GRAY, JR., did, on the 31st day of Sept., 1865, murder William Edward B. and whilst in the discharge of his official duties in the city of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said WM. J. GRAY, JR., and his delivery to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from this date.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.
By E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Wm. J. Gray is about 23 years of age, 6 feet high, and stoops a little. Wore, when last seen, long, light brown hair. Has blue eyes, long nose, slender complexion. About 160 lbs. weight. Captain Hedge in Nelson, Bullitt, and Spencer counties.
decl d&wt Jan 9.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOHN ROBERT WISEMAN, of the county of Estill, State of Kentucky, did, on the 30th day of October, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill Gladys, the wife of said John, and they have fled from justice and are going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** each, for the apprehension of the said John and Robert Wiseman, and their delivery to the jailer of Estill county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 5th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.
By E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

John Wiseman is about 33 years, about 6 feet high, weight 165 or 170 pounds, brown complexion, dark round shoulders, bow-legged, dark hair, blue eyes, and is about 35 years old.
Robert Wiseman, about 33 years, about 6 feet high, weight 165 or 170 pounds, brown complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, and is about 35 years old.
decl d&wt Feb 5.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY.,
December 4th, 1865.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Through the overrulings of a beneficent Providence, to whom we owe profound and reverent thankfulness, we are now blessed with the auspicious return of peace over a united country, and a restored government. The dark clouds of rebellion and war, which lowered upon our country, obscuring with the smoke of terrific conflict and bloody battle the star-gems of sister States of the Union, have broken away, and, one by one, their light again appears in the galaxy of the Union, blending their radiance in united harmony of light, illumine the pathway of our great and free people in the grand progress of nationality.

Every prompting of patriotism commands us to give our united and individual aid to promote and forward that complete Union and harmony so requisite to our progression and happiness, which has been so unfortunately disturbed. The passions and prejudices evoked by the conflict, and the enmities kindled by the enmities, must be cast away, and dispassionate, prudent, and wise counsel be pursued. It is a time which demands discreet counsel and considerate statesmanship, and the banishment from Executive Chambers and Legislative Halls of all partisan asperities, all temporizing expedients for party ends, and all capricious opposition to inevitable and unchangeable necessities.

Trusting that you come together with the patriotic determination to shape your action as to promote the highest and best interests of our beloved State, it affords me pleasure to lay before you such facts bearing upon the state of the Commonwealth as are deemed of importance to your present assembly.

In giving a summary of the state of the Commonwealth, it is necessary, in order to a proper appreciation of our present favorable condition, that you should have a synoptical statement of our connection with the great struggle for the maintenance of our national existence.

Official returns from the various counties of the State show that at the commencement of the rebellion, and before our population was reduced by the war, in the first of the year 1861, the white males in the State above the age of 21 years numbered 191,391; and white males between the ages of 18 and 45 years, called "Enrolled Militia," numbered 137,211. The returns at the commencement of the present year—1865—show a considerable diminution since the commencement of the war.

The returns for the present year give the number of males over 21 years, at 169,749; and between the ages of 18 and 45 years, at 103,401. This diminution is accounted for by the absence, at the time of taking the lists, of our soldiers in the armies; and by the fact that, according to the best and most reliable estimates, about 15,000 to 20,000 of our population left for the rebel armies.

The enrollment of 1863 by the United States authorities of white males between the ages of 20 and 45 years numbered 112,742; and in 1864 numbered 113,410. The enrollment of "colored" males between the ages of 20 and 45 for 1864 numbered 29,983. Making an aggregate within the military age of white and "colored" males of 133,493.

The general rolls in the office of the Adjutant General show that we furnished to the Federal armies—most of them three years' men—39,375 white soldiers, against an enrollment of 113,410. The rolls on file in the same office show the muster-in of 20,434 "colored" troops and other veterans on file show that about 5,000 more were enlisted, but have yet reported to that office by making an aggregate colored troops of 25,438.

The increase in the number of colored troops above the enrollment is attributable to the fact that regard was not had to age in their enlistment. "Color" was regarded as sufficient qualification. It will thus be seen that, with a white and black male population between the ages of 20 and 45 years amounting to 133,742, we contributed 89,413 to the armies. Besides the hundreds of Home Guards engaged in local defense throughout the period of the rebellion, we also had in the State service, for various periods, 13,526 militia or State troops, paid and subsisted by the State.

These facts and figures amply vindicate the devoted loyalty of our people, and are sufficient answer to the stereotyped slanders so persistently urged in some quarters against our noble State. Holding, as we have, with steady and unflinching hand, the dangerous and exposed position of a loyal border State during the rebellion, we have at the same time furnished our full proportion of the defenders of our Union faith, despite the personal sacrifices and privations, and the untold sufferings from those who professed to be friends.

Ours was not the loyalty which draws its subsistence from promised profit, and its courage from distant danger, but that unyielding devotion to principle which neither loss of property nor present danger could overcome. Steady and unshaken as our eternal hills in our fidelity to the Union—our people and our Government—our loyalty shone the resolute current of Kentucky loyalty, crimsoned with the blood of her noble sons.

During the pendency of the war our State expended, in aid of the Government in the prosecution of the war, and for which we hold vouchers against the Government of the United States, the sum of \$3,268,234 98. Of this sum we have been refunded in Government securities, which answered the place of money, the sum of \$1,051,000, and from other means \$3,230 77; amounting in the aggregate to \$1,109,230 77. This leaves in favor of the State against the United States a balance of \$2,159,994 21. From this amount should be deducted the State's proportion of the \$20,000,000 direct tax, which the Legislature by resolution approved Dec. 29th, 1865, assumed to pay. The amount is \$713,695 33, less 15 per cent., making \$606,641 03, which the Federal Government reserves out of our military advancements in payment of our taxes. This sum should be credited to the Military Fund, and charged upon the civil list.

Balance, after allowing all these refunds, is \$1,553,353 17, which we hope to have refunded in the near future. In addition to these expenditures, the State expended nearly one million of dollars in maintaining home troops for local and State defense. This service, though local in its character, yet was for the general defense; and we have well-founded hope that the government will, when prepared for payment, assume the payment of this expenditure.

Notwithstanding these expenditures, our financial condition is of the most satisfactory character. The Auditor has furnished me a statement of our public debt from 1859 to November 23, 1865, which is hereto appended (A.)

From this statement it will be perceived that, at the close of the fiscal year (10th October), our debt was less than at the close of the fiscal year 1859.

October 10, 1859, our debt was \$5,479,244 02
October 10, 1865, our debt was \$5,254,346 80

To this sum must be added the sum of \$360,000, borrowed since the 10th October, and up to 23d November, to meet the payment of State troops and other military expenditures; making the total debt owing by the State for all purposes up to 23d November, the sum of \$5,614,346 80. It is estimated that \$250,000 additional will discharge all other outstanding war claims. To meet this indebtedness, according to the last annual report of the Auditor, the resources of the Sinking Fund are estimated at \$7,510,487 17. If we add to this the amount which we may confidently expect to receive from the Federal Government in payment of our advancements, viz: \$1,553,353 17, it gives \$9,063,840 34, to meet an indebtedness of \$5,864,346 80.

From a statement furnished by the Auditor, taken from the commissioners' returns for the

years 1861 to 1865, inclusive, it will be seen that there is a reduction in the assessment of taxable property this year of \$109,046,461 below that of 1861. This is accounted for by the destruction of slave property, and from the reduced rates at which property was held at the date of assessment, owing to the insecurity of person and property, as well as to the immense amount of property swept away by the wasting hand of war in the sweep of armies over our State. The statement (B) furnished by the Auditor is appended hereto for your information. The return of peace, with the consequent restoration of confidence and security, and the revival of industrial pursuits, will, it is confidently believed, in less than two years, restore our taxable property to the highest figures of any former year.

The death of James H. Garrard, late Treasurer of Kentucky, devolved upon me the appointment of a successor to fill out his term. Mason Brown, Jr., was appointed to fill out the term, and his records, as presently transmitted, bringing up the accounts of his predecessor to the time of his death, and his own to the close of the fiscal year, bears ample testimony to his efficiency as Treasurer. In the death of Col. Garrard the State lost an efficient and incorruptible officer, and the community a noble citizen, whose mental, moral, and social qualities endeared him to all.

The noble and patriotic character of Col. Garrard will expire with the year, under the provisions of the Constitution. Col. Garrard was re-elected, a few days before his death, to the next term of two years, beginning with 1st January, 1866. It will devolve upon me at the proper time, according to the provisions of the Constitution, to fill the vacancy for the next term, by and with the advice and consent of the honorable members of the Senate.

From the report of the Inspector General, herewith transmitted, it will be perceived that only nine companies have been organized of the "National Legion," under an act, entitled "An act to organize the militia of Kentucky," approved March 4th, 1865. The difficulty of diffusing a proper understanding of the true character of this organization has been the obstacle to its successful progress. With the minutest detail of instructions, it has been in some cases impracticable to have the law understood. Instead of looking to the law and to the instructions thereunder, precedent is drawn from the late military organizations, and those who attempt an organization seem to consider it part of their duty to enter upon the life and duty of soldiers, instead of pursuing the object and plan of the law of organizing as citizen soldiers, and holding themselves at all times in readiness to be placed upon active duty when required, to assist in the enforcement of civil law. These difficulties of a proper understanding of the law and its intended operation, result, in part, from the fact that the law, in the first of the year 1865, at 169,749, and between the ages of 18 and 45 years, at 103,401. This diminution is accounted for by the absence, at the time of taking the lists, of our soldiers in the armies; and by the fact that, according to the best and most reliable estimates, about 15,000 to 20,000 of our population left for the rebel armies.

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journals, and judicial decisions of sister States, kept in that office, were saved. There were still on hand in that office some 357 copies of Stanton's Revised Statutes of Kentucky. The greater portion of them were consumed. An account has not yet been taken of the number saved from the burning building. All the papers and furniture of the Executive office were saved. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals has filed with me a written report in relation to the destruction of his office, &c., with some valuable suggestions, to which your attention is invited, and which is herewith transmitted.

I would recommend to your consideration the propriety of providing by law for keeping insurance upon the public buildings; and also to provide by law for the employment of a night watchman, who, having pass-keys, may pass through all the rooms during the night, and see that they are in safe condition. The Auditor would be the proper officer to be charged with this duty. The buildings destroyed can be replaced, if you so direct, in a short time; and may be better arranged for the purposes to which they were set apart than they were. Temporary offices for the Secretary of State and Executive have been taken in the new office building.

Your attention will be directed to making suitable provision to sustain our public charities. Reports from the Eastern and Western Lunatic Asylums have not yet been received at this office; when received they will be laid before you. Provision should be made more ample for the support of the "Feeble-minded Institute" at Frankfort, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville, and the Institution for the Blind at Louisville. These noble and deserving charities have been somewhat overlooked during the war; yet they have been kept in a highly favorable condition by their respective superintendents.

It is recommended that you make suitable provision to meet the just demand upon the public bounty which the silent, but ever-appealing afflictions of those stricken ones, makes upon the charity of the State.

Your attention is invited to the consideration of our common school system. A radical defect in our system is the want of a school for the education of teachers. No system of public schools, which fails to provide for the education of teachers, can ever be successful, but to a very limited extent. The experiment of a normal school adopted in Kentucky, which was so soon abandoned, and the establishment of the Kentucky University and Transylvania University having organized under the provisions of "An act to establish an Agricultural College in Kentucky," approved February 22, 1865, and to be hereafter known as "The Kentucky University," presents a most favorable opportunity for supplying the defect in our school system. The United States endowments of the Agricultural College, and the sale of the land scrip donated to the State by the General Government to found an Agricultural and Mechanical College, affords the opportunity for founding a permanent and thorough system of common school education, embracing instruction in agriculture and mechanics. A system which shall secure to each county a normal school, for at least one year, in the Kentucky University, and such scholars be required, upon completion of their course, to take charge of a county school for teachers, and instruct teachers in their respective counties, to be selected from each school district by the trustees of the school districts, who, in their turn, shall be selected by the trustees of the district schools of their respective districts, will secure to every child of the Commonwealth fair and equal advantages of uniform instruction, embracing agricultural and mechanical education. This is an outline only of a system which you now have the opportunity to perfect, and which, if done, will yield the richest returns of blessing to our noble Commonwealth. It is a system which will enlighten the body of the people to the future of our country of having an educated population. To those who do not already see and appreciate this necessity, no light can possibly be given. "Thick darkness" veils the reason of such, and no ray of intelligence can be expected to penetrate the settled gloom of such minds.

Under the provisions of "An act empowering the Governor to appoint agents to visit and inspect the schools of the Commonwealth," approved February 27, 1865, Col. J. W. Gault and Col. W. De B. Morrill were appointed. Their labors have been of incalculable service to our suffering soldiery. Their reports will, when received, be laid before you.

The number of disabled and homeless soldiers, who, from poverty and disability, prevented from making a subsistence, demands that some provision should be made for them, so as to secure them against want and suffering. I would suggest that proper steps be taken to obtain from the Government of the United States the "Soldiers' Home" at Harrodsburg, to be set apart as a home for disabled Kentucky soldiers who are homeless and disabled, and to be placed under the care of that purpose on most liberal conditions. It is a sacred duty imposed upon the patriotic bounty of our country to provide for the poor and homeless soldier who has sacrificed his health and his life for his country. Every State should look well and diligently to this subject.

The reports of the Quartermaster General and Adjutant General will be laid before you. During the past year these offices have been overcrowded with press of business, resulting from the muster-out of our soldiers, and the necessary settlements of accounts and claims.

The Adjutant General has prepared, so far as our soldiers have been mustered out, the muster-out rolls and historical sketch of the regiments. Such sheets will be laid before you. If the muster-out rolls are approved, they will be printed, and a copy furnished to each county, it would be of great service to the soldier and his family having claims arising under any laws of the United States. In addition to which, should the original records, by any chance, be destroyed, the means would remain in each county of supplying the loss.

The act requiring the muster-out rolls to be printed, and a copy furnished to each county, it would be of great service to the soldier and his family having claims arising under any laws of the United States. In addition to which, should the original records, by any chance, be destroyed, the means would remain in each county of supplying the loss.

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The act requiring the muster-out rolls to be printed, and a copy furnished to each county, it would be of great service to the soldier and his family having claims arising under any laws of the United States. In addition to which, should the original records, by any chance, be destroyed, the means would remain in each county of supplying the loss.

tion, to make it a precedent for all time to come. It is understood to have been wisely determined to hand Mr. Davis over to the civil tribunals, where a decision will settle the legal estimate of secession, and determine whether it be treason or a right. This will end the trial of questions by military courts which are properly for civil adjudication, and leave nothing for military courts to determine but questions of military jurisdiction arising under the laws of civilized warfare. That we may contribute to the general harmony and restoration of good fellowship, I would suggest the expediency of amending our laws of extradition, so that all who have accepted the terms of amnesty, or received pardon from the President of the United States, may each go before the county or circuit court of his county, and, upon production of his oath of amnesty or pardon from the President of the United States, and satisfactory evidence to such court that he has conformed to the conditions of such oath or pardon, such court, by order reciting those facts, shall restore such person to all the privileges of citizenship. This mode of restoration will at once open the door to all who, in good faith, have returned to their allegiance and their homes; and will still exclude those who refuse to give evidence of their abandonment of their hostility to the Government of the United States, and of their fidelity to all who would be entitled thereto, and the discrimination just and proper. To forgive a man who does not ask it, nor crave it, and restore him to rights which he has forfeited, would be to offer a bounty to wrong; but to forgive those who seek it, and who give assurance of future allegiance, is the humanity of patriotism.

The government of the Union is founded upon the existence of States. The existence of States presupposes State rights. Without the States there could be no United States formed upon the basis of republican government. At the foundation of that Union is this distinctive, well-marked feature of a united republican government—that each State shall be its own organism, with the single restraining right of the Federal Government to guarantee a republican form. This is the feature which, being preserved, will forever prevent the only remaining danger to our republican government—centralization. The Federal or united sovereignty can only require that a State shall have a republican form of government; and can only intend to prevent a State of the Union from being a republic, or people's government. If the State Government be republican in form, the right to direct its details is exclusively with the State, and wholly without the powers of the Federal Government. One of the rights sacred to this form of government, and which is sanctioned by constitutional guarantees, is the right of each State to determine for itself who shall be eligible to office, and who shall exercise the elective franchise. So carefully guarded is this fundamental feature of our government, that those to be elected to Federal offices by the people are remitted to the respective State regulations. Members of the House of Representatives to Congress are to be chosen by those in the respective States who are entitled to vote for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. Senators are chosen by the Legislature of the respective States. Electors for President and Vice President are to be chosen in such manner as the respective States may prescribe, with only the power in the General Government to prescribe the time for holding such elections. How shall we, then, guard the right of each State to determine for itself who shall be eligible to office, and who shall exercise the elective franchise? So carefully guarded is this fundamental feature of our government, that those to be elected to Federal offices by the people are remitted to the respective State regulations. Members of the House of Representatives to Congress are to be chosen by those in the respective States who are entitled to vote for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. Senators are chosen by the Legislature of the respective States. Electors for President and Vice President are to be chosen in such manner as the respective States may prescribe, with only the power in the General Government to prescribe the time for holding such elections. How shall we, then, guard the right of each State to determine for itself who shall be eligible to office, and who shall exercise the elective franchise? So carefully guarded is this fundamental feature of our government, that those to be elected to Federal offices by the people are remitted to the respective State regulations. Members of the House of Representatives to Congress are

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1865.

Notwithstanding the most shameful interference with the freedom of suffrage, at the last August elections, in this State, the Union Conservatives and Democrats succeeded in electing to the General Assembly a considerable majority of their own faith. No candid man will deny that, but for the interference of the military, the radical party would have been almost universally defeated.

As shameful as the fact may be regarded, yet it is nothing more than the simple truth that there are many members in both branches of the Legislature, who yesterday took a solemn oath to support the Constitution of this State, and who, at the time, if reports be true, hold their seats by means of a thorough violation of both the Constitution and laws. These acts of violence on the part of the military and others transpired openly and publicly, throughout the greater portion of the State. At some places the violence was more direct and effectual than at others, but every where a free vote was menaced more or less, and in many counties it was wholly prevented; and in some instances the obnoxious candidates were arrested and kept in prison until the election was over. When it is remembered that this proceeding took place after the capture, or capitulation of the Confederate armies, and there were none found North or South to dispute, much less to resist, the Federal authority—when the laws both State and Federal were in full force and operation, with all the machinery of courts in full vigor, it does seem strange, passing strange indeed, that such a violation of the election franchise should be indulged in, apparently by the acquiescence, if not the consent, of the Executive, whose sworn duty it is to see that the laws be faithfully executed. If, upon some great occasion, when the crowned head of some European Empire or Kingdom meditated a serious assault upon the liberties of his subjects, he had deprived them of their known and acknowledged charters, privileges, which stood in the way of his vaulting ambition, we should not have been greatly astonished. But when we see transpiring here in Kentucky, a State which under the most trying circumstances maintained her loyalty to the Federal authority in despite of the most stupendous robberies by the very Government, for the maintenance of which her braves were in the front fighting to the death, such acts of open hostility and violence, directed against the freedom of ballot, a right guaranteed beyond all questions by the highest and most solemn authority known to civilized nations, a right upon which rests all democratic governments—a right of which, if the people be permanently deprived, they lose all claim to political liberty, and all means of defence against the encroachments of power, we have reasons, it must be confessed, to be greatly alarmed for the safety of our republican institutions.

But this is not possibly the worst feature of the case; at any rate it is not the only cause of alarm. Here in the Kentucky Legislature are to be found men—Kentuckians, who are to-day, if reports be correct, in the full enjoyment of office thus acquired, and who do not seem to feel the slightest concern at the thought if such a thought ever crosses their minds, that they have taken office at the cost of the overthrow, at least for the time being, of the government fought for by their ancestors and to which they and we must at last look for the protection of the liberties of the people.

Is it not passing strange, that so large a party as the radicals claim to be in the State, can become so thoroughly disloyal to their government as not only to be willing to see it overthrown in its most vital points, but to become themselves executors, *de son tort*, of their ruined inheritance. We commend to all such the warning of the late Justice Stanley, who, in speaking particularly of the Constitution of the United States, uses the following eloquent and forcible language:

"It must perish, if there be not that vital spirit in the people which alone can nourish, sustain, and direct all its movements. It is in vain that statesmen shall form plans of government, in which the beauty and harmony of a republic shall be embodied in visible order, shall be built up on solid substructures, and adorned by every useful ornament, if the inhabitants suffer the silent power of time to dilapidate its walls, or crumble its masonry supporters into dust; if the assaults from without are never resisted, and the rottenness and mining from within are never guarded against. Who can prescribe the rights and liberties of the people, when they shall be abandoned by themselves? Who shall keep watch in the temple, when the watchmen sleep at their posts? Who shall call upon the people to redeem their possessions, and revive the republic, when their own hands have deliberately and corruptly surrendered them to the oppressor, and have built the prisons or dug the graves of their own friends."

We know there is an effort to make the impression that there is in Kentucky a large party in favor of the lawless measures of the radicals. Nothing can be more untrue, and the leaders of that party know it. They know perfectly well, that, but for the interference of

armed force and the threats and menaces employed by that party at the last August election, they would not to-day have had a corporal's guard in the Legislature.

There is nothing which the country so much needs at this time as patriotic statesmen, and yet it would seem, that, in all its history, there never was such a destitution upon that subject as now prevails. It does seem that the days of the giants have passed. Of politicians we have no lack; they are as numerous as the locusts of Egypt. But they seem to be perfectly oblivious to the history of the past, and wholly incapable of grappling with the issues of the present. If they have any conception of principle, it is wholly lost sight of in little petty cabals and disputations about present personal advantages.

The people, amidst all sorts of interferences upon the part of the military, have elected to the present Legislature a decided majority of Democrats and Conservatives. But what does it matter? A few ambitious men, men who have but one aspiration, and that is office and emolument, by refusing to co-operate with their political friends, throw everything into the hands of a minority—their political enemies; men who have been elected by Democratic and Conservative votes—men who have pledged to their constituents a faithful support of conservative measures, but who, as soon as they get into power, enter into corrupt combinations with the opposite party for the purpose of promoting their own petty schemes of ambition. These little great men stand upon the corner of the streets ready to sell out themselves and their constituency to the highest bidder, and are ready to drive a good bargain with Jew or Gentile, Barbarian or Scythian. We have none such, it is to be hoped, in the present General Assembly. But should we be mistaken in this, we advise that they shall be beheld as fast as they make their appearance. Throw them overboard, and let them go over to the enemy at once. They will soon find their level. Let those who are intended to reap the fruits of the treason take care of the traitor. It is far better to kick all such out of the party at once and let them go. We want no bats in this great fight between the beasts and the birds. True men or none. We greatly prefer an open enemy to a covert one. Let no one be mistaken. The people of this State have been deceived, but they are becoming sick and tired of it, and will turn upon their betrayers with fearful vengeance. We know perfectly well the strength of our cause. It is a growing strength, a strength which defies all that trading politicians or out of this Legislature can do. The people will have a hearing. A very blind man may see how the matter stands in Kentucky. So far as we are concerned we feel no solicitude how these little ambitious men play their cards. They are perfectly understood, and deceive no one but themselves. We advise the Democrats and Conservatives to stand by their principles and one another. They have nothing to fear from the defection of the few rickety ones in their ranks. The apostles had their Judas, and the Conservative and Democratic party cannot expect to fare better.

[For the Yeoman.]

THE CONSTITUTION—USURPATION—RECONSTRUCTION AND OVERTHROW OF STATE RIGHTS.

All persons supposed, until the Republican party came into power, that the Constitution of the United States was intended to make a limited government—one which should control the States and the people of the States only in those things expressly authorized.

If such had not been the purpose it would have been very easy to have made the United States supreme in all things deemed by Congress, or the President, necessary for carrying on the government, or subduing and punishing those who might attempt to overthrow it. But there is such a studied effort throughout the Constitution to define the powers the United States might exercise, and limit their agents by such plain rules, no one but a fanatic can doubt upon the subject.

The makers of that instrument were not so Utopian as to suppose there might not be at some time persons who would rebel against the authority of the States, or of the United States. They, therefore, provided for giving help to any State against whose authority any persons might rebel, and by their numbers make it necessary, and also a way to call for help themselves from the States, when the rebellion was against their own authority. In the first case the power is given to the United States; and it is made their duty to protect every State against invasion, and, on the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legislature is not in session, against domestic violence.

To these ends Congress may provide for raising armies and navies, and for calling out the militia of the States, and provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia when called into service, reserving to the States the right of appointing the officers, and of training their militia according to the discipline provided by Congress.

Suppose the question had been asked at the beginning of the late rebellion, if Congress had the power to enroll and draft negro slaves. Could any man have answered in the affirmative, in the face of the fact that not one of the States of the Union made the slaves, or even free negroes, militiamen? The Republicans had been for stealing slaves; taking them by force, disregarding all decisions of courts and acts of Congress made to recapture fugitive slaves and protect their owners. It was not at all difficult for them, when the rebellion broke out, and they were in power, to turn the whole force, which might lawfully be called out to put down the rebellion, to the worse one of putting down slavery, and overturning the established and recognized State governments then existing.

They did so turn the war, and used the whole military and civil power

them for the base purpose of doing what they were proclaiming they had no power to do, and would not do if they had the power—that of abolishing slavery.

But the rebels were overpowered by using, it is said by the Republicans, their own slaves against them, and the slaves wrested without pay from the loyal men of the country. That this had to be done to get the rebellion under, and justified their course.

But this is not all that has been done, or is intended to be done. What is being heard and seen every day about the doings of Provisional Governors, Freedman's Bureaus, military departments and military tribunals? Where, in the Constitution, is power given for those persons and tribunals? Had not South Carolina a State Constitution when the rebellion began providing how a Governor and Legislature should be elected, and courts provided for? Had she not been regarded and treated as one of the States in the Union from the day she assented to the establishment of the Union? Have we not denied her right to go out of the Union peaceably or by force? Did we not kill her people, beggar her women and children, sack and plunder her towns, and do acts in accordance with civilized warfare, and some that would have disgraced barbarians, to compel her and the other States to be obedient to the Constitution and laws of the Union? And did not she, and the other seceding States, do like things on their part to maintain their right to go out of the Union? What is the end of it all? The States, when their people were formidable in organization and resistance to us, were not out of the Union in theory or in fact. But when the people are willing to submit and lay down their arms, their States are out, and cannot get back until they themselves overturn their established State governments, and make new ones conformable to what is dictated to them. Just abolish slavery and you can put in what else you please. Slavery is to be put down if the principles on which the States and Union was formed are all overturned.

This is called reconstruction—a word nowhere used in the constitution of the United States—a thing nowhere provided for—a power usurped by the President, carried out by the military force of the nation, for a mere party end and object.

Reconstruction! good heavens! what a process of producing reconciliation after a bloody war. What an exhibition of regard for the loyal men of the rebellious States—to take from them the rights they have under the Constitutions of those States, while they never forfeited in any way or manner. For their fidelity they have their right of suffrage taken from them, unless they will swear to uphold the President's proclamations about slaves and all other things he might do touching slaves or slavery. Fall down and worship the negro shrines I have erected, or shall hereafter erect, and that inestimable boon only dangerous to tyrants and despots shall be yours—the right of suffrage.

Every true man ought to have said to him: Begone, you and your negro Juggernaut. The right of suffrage is ours now without any thanks to you; and any attempt by you, whether as President of the United States, or Andrew Johnson, with your armed forces or Provisional Governors, to compel a change of our State Constitutions, is treason against the established governments of the States which rebels failed to take out of the Union, and which you are worse than rebels attempting to overthrow by military force. As Union men, as loyal men, in the so-called seceded States, we protest against your depriving us of any rights we had or have under our State Constitutions. They never were destroyed or attempted to be destroyed, even by the rebels, except so far as they in legislative form attempted to put the States out of the Union and deprive the government of the United States of control over them.

If you have any right to interfere in any way, after the rebellion is ended, it is only to aid the loyal people in going on with their State governments, as they were when the rebellion began. The effort to overturn the States or to reconstruct them should subject the men in office concerned in it to impeachment, and those not in offices where impeachment is the punishment prescribed, to indictment for treason or conspiracy against the lawfully established State governments.

President Johnson says to Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi, that the United States government has no purpose to keep troops in that State any longer than a proper spirit is shown by her people in good faith to resume their proper relations in the Union. Nor is it desired to interfere with or dictate to the people what they shall do, to bring about that proper relation. All that has been done has been by way of advice and counsel, as to what, in the judgment of the United States government, will soonest relieve the States of military interference. There is great circumspection in this. Why not have said straight out, and without prevarication: We have no right to interfere or to dictate, even to submitting rebels, what shall be done toward their States going on in the Union, after the rebellion is over. But, to use the classical expression of a distinguished Kentuckian, "slavery got between us and our government, and slavery must go under."

Now I prescribe that my Provisional Governor shall call a convention to make a new constitution for your State; nobody shall be eligible as a candidate for the convention, nor shall anybody vote, but such as will swear to uphold and sustain the presidential proclamations against slavery, and all that the President may order in relation thereto hereafter; and shall further swear that slavery shall be extinguished. In this way our purposes will be accomplished and your proper relations restored in the Union. This is not by any dictation of ours, by no means—all to be of your own free choice; but, until done, mind you,

we shall consider your State in rebellion, and keep the military over you.

What mock patriotism; what hypocritical cant about proper relations in the Union; what nonsense about upholding constitutions and laws! The reconstructing process is treason against the State governments. It is usurpation of powers not belonging to the President, and the subject of rebuke and impeachment. It is worse than secession, peaceable or even forcible. It overturns the pillars of the temple itself, by destroying the rights of the States, and assuming them to come under the President's control, both in war and peace, during a rebellion and after it is ended. No one can foresee where such despotism is to stop. Let the people arouse themselves to their duty and end the usurpation.

OLD KENTUCKY.

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OF

Hosiery, Gloves, Underclothing,

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BUYERS WILL FIND IN OUR STOCK MANY choice makes of the above goods, not to be found elsewhere.

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PIANO.

(Soft and Loud.)

Never was this beautiful expression more properly applied to an instrument than to Kraushaar & Co's Piano.

The attributes, piano and forte, most beautifully harmonize with their nature, for they are both soft and loud.

This instrument possesses the sweetest and mellowest, and yet the most voluminous, most powerful, and richest tone of any piano that has yet been made, and so excels all, yes, all, in the following essentials of a perfect piano-forte, viz: Elasticity and delicacy of touch, sweetness and evenness of tone, richness of power, and thorough and elegant workmanship.

The listener, regardless of his capacity for judging, stands bidden in rapture and astonishment as his Arabian sweetness bathes his soul.

The pathos of him who sang
How sweetly sounds each mellow note
Beneath the moon's pale ray
When dining zephyrs rise and float,
Like lovers sighs away.

must certainly have been inspired by a dream of the mellifluous tone of this unsurpassed instrument. We wonder not that this new manufacturer should excel the old celebrated firms, since this is an epoch of rapid progress, and one in which "stagnation is death."

The new celebrated firms had the advantage of the experience and knowledge of their predecessors; but Kraushaar possesses the additional advantage of profiting by their experience.

Their genius and skill elevated them to fame and prosperity. Now, as Kraushaar stands unrivaled, let him also enjoy the fruits of his genius and skill, and let the heart delight to imbibe the enchanting tones of his unrivaled Piano.

We commend it to all, and leave it to the instrument to sing its own eulogy.

Prof. CHARLES SCHAEFFER, Versailles, Ky.

"C. KINKEL, Shelbyville, Ky.

"AUG. SCHAEFFER, Nicholasville, Ky.

"WILLIAM MAGNUS, Lexington, Ky.

"C. F. MEYER, Lexington, Ky.

"HENRY SCHAEFFER, Nicholasville, Ky.

decd 1dt

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have removed their establishment three doors below their old stand, next door to L. Weitzel's Confectionery Store.

They will be happy to see their customers at their new stand, where they will continue to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. decd 1m

MUSIC AND GERMAN,

CHARLES SCHAEFFER.

WHO HAS BEEN TEACHER OF VOCAL and Instrumental Music for a number of years in Georgetown, and at Woodford College, has located in Frankfort, and proposes to give lessons upon the

Piano, Violin, and Guitar.

He will also give lessons in the German Language to classes of five or more, at 50 cents per lesson. His terms for vocal or instrumental music are \$1 per lesson.
If Mr. Schaeffer will tune Pianos in cases of pressing necessity. decd 3w

S. C. BULL,

DEALER IN

The Best Articles

OF

Ladies', Misses', Men's,

Boys', and Children's

BOOTS & SHOES.

ALSO,

Law, School, and

Miscellaneous

BOOKS.

The best of

STATIONERY

ALWAYS ON HAND.

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F. H. HEGAN,

DEALER IN WALL PAPER, LOOKING Glasses, Artists' Materials, Photograph and Ambrotype stock, Window Glass, Gilder and Frame Maker.

411 Main St., Between Fourth and Fifth, decd 4w4m LOUISVILLE, KY.

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WM. DODD & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Hats, Caps, Furs, & Straw Goods,

After 23 YEARS AT THE OLD STAND ON

Main St., have removed to

No. 75 PEARL STREET,

Southeast Corner of Vine,

CINCINNATI, O.

decd 4w4f

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,)

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to us that JACOB GILLETTE stands indicted in the Clay Circuit Court for the murder of William Cook, and that said Jacob Gillette has fled from justice, and is now going at large.

Therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said Jacob Gillette, and his delivery to the Jailor of Clay county within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 21 day of December, A. D. 1865, and in the 7th year of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary, decd 3m

JAS. W. TATE, JOHN E. HAWKINS,

TATE & HAWKINS,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, LIQUORS

Produce and Family Supplies Generally,

Cor. Main and Ann Sts., opposite Capital Hotel,

Frankfort, Kentucky.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE CARD WE will at all times be prepared to exhibit, to our friends and patrons, a well selected and assorted stock.

It will be our constant effort to satisfy all who may favor us with their patronage.

Terms—CASH.

TATE & HAWKINS.

decd 4w4f

CAPITAL HOTEL

Frankfort, Ky.

J. B. AKIN, Proprietor.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL HAS BEEN RE- paired for the approaching winter season. Bar, Billiard Room, Barber Shop, and Reading Saloon attached. The Assembly Hall Club have also made arrangements seeing entertainments for the whole season, under their popular management.

decd 4w4f

TO CLERKS.

BY THE DESTRUCTION OF THE COURT OF Appeals Clerk's Office, R. R. Bolling's Record Books of "Judgments by Default," and printed Fee Books for the use of Circuit and Quarterly Court Clerks, were burned, and he, therefore, unable now to supply the demand for them. I have, however, made arrangements with Mr. Bolling by which I will have new copies of these books bound and ready for delivery to clerks within a few days. Address orders to

H. M. McCARTY, State Binder, Frankfort, Ky.

decd 5f

Frankfort Assembly Ball Club.

THE OLD ASSEMBLY BALL CLUB OF Frankfort, Ky., having been reorganized, will give a series of FOUR BALS at the Capital Hotel on the following Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock.

Wednesday, December 13, 1865.

Wednesday, December 27, 1865.

Wednesday, January 10, 1866.

Wednesday, January 24, 1866.

E. H. TAYLOR, President, decd

Geo. W. MONROE, Secretary.

BILIARD SALOON.

HAVING LEASED THE BILLIARD ROOM attached to the Capital Hotel, and thoroughly refitted the same and furnished it with good tables, I am prepared to accommodate all lovers of the game, day or night.

decd 4w4f

G. H. LANDO.

RESTAURANT.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

BY JOHN W. RUPE & CO.

HAVING LEASED THIS well-known stand, on the corner of Main street diagonally across from the Capital Hotel, we shall keep a

First-Class Eating House, where our friends can have all the Game and other delicacies of the Season served up in the best style, DAY AND NIGHT.

OUR BAR

will be stocked constantly with the choicest of Liquors and Cigars. decd 4w4f

Livery and Sale Stable.

JNO. L. SEAL, EPH. JENKINS,

NEAL & JENKINS

HAVING PURCHASED THE WELL-KNOWN and popular stand of Graham's Stable, on Ann Street, opposite the Capital Hotel, we are prepared to serve the public with Coaches, Buggies, Saddle and Harness, and all other things pertaining to our business, day or night.

We are prepared also to break Horses to the Saddle or Harness, and solicit this patronage.

decd 1f

New Livery Stable.

S. M. NOEL, ROBT. CHURCH,

NOEL & CHURCH,

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF S. M. Noel in the new and commodious stables of S. M. Noel & Co., on Main Street, the undersigned have entered into partnership, and are prepared to serve the public with Coaches, Buggies, Wagon, Saddle, Harness, and everything pertaining to the Livery business.

Our drivers are experienced, our vehicles in excellent order, and our stock equal to the best in the West. We solicit a share of the public patronage, being ready day or night to wait on customers.

decd 4w4f

NOEL & CHURCH.

GRAY & SAFFELL,

DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.,

MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL kinds of goods usually kept in a first-class Dry Goods House. We are constantly adding seasonable goods, and our customers will find our stock complete.

We invite the especial attention of the ladies to our full and well selected stock of

CLOAKS,

Which we are offering at

LOWER FIGURES THAN EVER.

Call and see them for yourself.

FURS!! FURS!! FURS!!

We call the attention of the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity to our stock of

FURS.

We have a full and complete assortment from the highest to the lowest grades, which we will sell cheaper than any house in the West.

Call and see them and you will buy.

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GRAY & SAFFELL.

SOUTH FRANKFORT MALE SCHOOL.

JAMES G. CROCKETT

HAS OPENED, IN B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL room in South Frankfort, a School of English, the Ancient Classics, and the Mathematics. The Session began on the second Monday (11th) of September, 1865, to continue for 40 weeks from that time.

Tuition per session of 40 weeks \$50 00

Pupils entering after commencement of the Session will be charged from the date of entrance to the close of the session.

No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness, unless otherwise specially agreed.

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(OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.)

Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,

Great Varieties of Style Always on Hand

AT THE

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The War that engendered our fields with the blood of brothers, and pierced the bosom of our homes with the anguish of grief, is overpast; and Peace—"Gentle Peace"—"hath spread her balmy wings" o'er all our beloved land.

We this day rejoice in Peace returned—the Union preserved—and the Government restored. A kind Providence has added the blessing of abundant harvests.

We may well say, "Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness; and Thy paths drop fatness." "The pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys are covered with corn; they shout for joy; they also sing."

THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, has been set apart, by Proclamation of the President of the United States, as a day of National Thanksgiving. Let all the citizens of Kentucky unite in keeping and observing the day accordingly. "Lift up your hands in the Sanctuary and bless the Lord."

Given under my hand and the Seal of State, at the Executive Office, in Frankfort, November 7th, 1865.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the subjoined letter from Col. L. J. Bradford, the eminent President of the State Society, and would especially direct the attention of the members of the Legislature to the importance of giving an early and serious attention to fostering by wise and liberal legislation this most valuable hand of industry. In addition to what the Governor has said in his message, little remains for us to say; but upon this subject men of all political parties can unite, for their differences what they may, upon national affairs, there can be no division of sentiment as to the propriety and necessity of giving every encouragement to agriculture. Kentucky has held an eminent place for many years as an agricultural State; and this has been attained by the enterprise of private citizens almost entirely, till within a comparatively recent period. Since the establishment of the State Society, a marked improvement has been witnessed, and Kentucky now furnishes the best horses in every field from Saratoga to Sacramento; and the pedigree of no animal is perfect unless it is traced to sire or dam who was bred or flourished in Kentucky.

We hope the Society will receive a large appropriation from the Legislature, and that it may continue to flourish under the efficient management of its most accomplished President.

AGUSTA, Ky., Nov 13, 1865.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held in Frankfort, at the Agricultural Room, on Wednesday, 13th day of December, 1865, for the purpose of electing a board of officers, to act for said Society during the ensuing year. A full attendance of members, and all anxious to encourage the progress of the industrial interest of the State, are respectfully invited to attend. It is desired that County Agricultural Societies send delegates to meet with the State Society, and fix the time of holding the State and County Fairs. The State Fair should not take place until all the County Exhibitions are over, so that the State Society might become a sort of Court of Appeals, where all the stock, field products, mechanical implements, &c., might look for final judgment. The State Society has labored under difficulties that might have staggered and overthrown many a similar organization; but the native pride of the State in matters of a purely agricultural character served to keep up and sustain the society. The directors deserve great credit for their devotion to the agricultural interests of the State during the troubles of the country; by an unconquerable perseverance and untiring energy and industry, they have held it together during the heavy trials of the past four years.

Large sums have been distributed in premiums at our tobacco exhibitions and State Fairs. The civil wars of Caesar and Pompey, and those of Augustus and Anthony, laid waste the fields and spread desolation; famine and destruction were the consequences. After the fall of Anthony, Augustus found himself in the undisputed possession of imperial power. His sagacity enabled him quickly to discover the cause of the paralysis of the public prosperity. He, therefore, used every means in his power to restore agriculture. There is a great progress in the science and practice of agriculture; to no man is the future fuller of promise than to the farmer. But let us see that with every step of our improvement in the progress of husbandry, we make progress also in the great business and aim of life; that is, not merely to add field to field, and to the number of his vassals, but it is to improve our minds, our hearts, and our lives, and to benefit the world in which we live. Let the President of the United States, the Governors of the several States, use their influence to restore commerce and encourage Agriculture. Let us have National, State, and county Fairs, where all can meet and encourage industrial pursuits.

L. J. BRADFORD, President.

A COLORED WOMAN TRIES TO KIDNAP A SEWING GIRL.—Hattie Anderson, an old colored woman in the employ of Miss Ellen Englehart, on Sixth street, between Franklin avenue and Wash, was arraigned before the Recorder yesterday morning for disturbing the peace of a pretty sewing girl about sixteen years of age. Five young sewing girls were passing the residence of Miss Englehart on Tuesday evening, and one of them dropped her glove; as she stooped to pick it up the negroes sprang upon her, seized her by the wrists, and dragged her into the yard, exclaiming: "Miss Ellen, open the door quick, 'twill be the death of the girl if she does not come out." The intention was to drag the girl into the house, but for what purpose did not appear. One of the other girls went to the assistance of her companion, and tried to give the negroes a slap, and by the efforts of both Miss Ida was saved from the clutches of the black kidnapper. The story told by the woman was that Miss Englehart sewed during the day, and took lessons on the guitar at night; that the sewing girls who passed the house were in the habit of making fun of her by singing, "I'm floating down the river in my little canoe, with my banjo on the screw," and she had been ordered by the lady to play one of the girls and have her arrested. Hattie was allowed time to bring in her witnesses to prove the truth of her statement.—St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 30.

Humphrey Marshall is reported at Washington "looking after pardon." We suppose there is no especial reason why he should not have it. We have never heard of his doing anything in the rebellion not done by all the rebels, or anything contrary to the laws of war. He was not vindictive or bitter like some of the rebels of the Confederate generals who have been pardoned or paroled.

General Marshall's interesting family needs his services, and we hope that he will soon be with them in the enjoyment of all his old rights and privileges, and as a lawyer have "a fat practice."—Con. Journal.

IN SENATE.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 5th, 1865.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning, Gov. JACOB in the chair, and then the message of yesterday was read.

Mr. HELM—Leave—A bill to incorporate a certain railroad company running to the Cumberland river. Select committee.

Same—Resolution requesting information in regard to contested seats, and proceedings under the statute touching the same.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Mr. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State, presented the same, which was read by the Clerk.

The message was ordered to be printed and enveloped, and furnished to the members.

Mr. HELMS' resolution was then taken up and passed.

Mr. CLEVELAND presented the memorial of W. C. Holbert to be admitted to his seat in the Senate.

Mr. GORIN presented several leaves; among others, to repeal the expatriation laws, to establish a conventional rate of interest, all of which were appropriately referred.

Mr. GRAINGER—A bill to amend the charter of the Falls City Bank of Louisville. Select committee.

Mr. HARRISON presented sundry petitions.

Mr. SWIGER presented the petition of Geo. R. Persons, claiming a seat in the Senate.

Mr. CHANDLER—Resolution in relation to a tax on tobacco. Laid over.

HOUSE RESOLUTION.

For the benefit of James B. Lyne and Dr. Smedley. Adopted.

Mr. HARRISON—Leave—A bill to repeal the expatriation laws. Judiciary.

To repeal an act in relation to the teachers in this State. Judiciary.

Various other leaves were asked by the same gentleman; which were granted.

Mr. LANDRAM—A bill to incorporate the Deposit Bank of Warsaw. Banks.

Mr. PRALL—Leave—A bill to amend the law in regard to the incorporations of this Commonwealth. Judiciary.

Mr. CLEVELAND—A bill to charter a turnpike road company in Bracken county. Judiciary.

Mr. BRUNER presented the notice of Col. Love, contesting the right to a seat in the Senate.

The Clerk announced that the seats of A. S. Allan, L. B. Goggin, O. P. Johnson, R. T. Baker, and M. M. Benton were contested.

The case of A. S. Allen was first taken up, and Messrs. L. B. Goggin, J. H. Chandler, Wm. A. Dudley, F. L. Cleveland, and J. B. Bruner were chosen by lot as a board to inquire into and report on the same; and Mr. Goggin was excused from serving, and O. P. Johnson chosen in his place, who was also excused, and then A. D. Cosby was placed on the board.

The case of R. T. Baker was then taken up, and the board chosen were Messrs T. P. Cardwell, James W. Gorin, W. S. Botts, W. J. Worthington, and Elizabeth Patrick.

The case of M. M. Benton was then taken up, and Messrs. Goggin, Dudley, Cook, N. B. Black, and John A. Prall, were chosen as the board.

The case of L. B. Goggin was then taken up, and the following gentlemen were chosen as a board in regard to the same: Messrs H. C. Lilly, T. P. Cardwell, C. T. Worthington, J. D. Landrum, and T. W. Hammond.

The case of O. P. Johnson next came up, and Messrs. Goggin, Dudley, Cook, N. B. Black, and John A. Prall, were chosen as the board.

The Senate then adjourned.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 5, 1865.

Prayer by the Rev. G. W. MERRITT, of the Methodist Church.

The journal of yesterday was read.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE.

A message was received from the Senate by Messrs BRUNER, HELM, and DUDLEY, informing the House that the Senate was organized and ready to do business.

Also, a committee consisting of Messrs CLEVELAND, J. D. LANDRAM, and COOK, informing the House that they had been appointed a committee, to act in conjunction with a similar one appointed by House, to wait on the Governor and inform him that both branches of the General Assembly were organized and ready to proceed to business.

Whereupon Messrs BELL, BUCKNER, and STOUT, were appointed a committee on the part of the House.

After a short time Mr. BELL reported that the committee had performed that duty, and were informed by the Governor that he would, in a short time, send in a message in writing.

NEW MEMBERS.

Messrs HUGH NEWELL, of Harrison; H. G. VAN SEGGERN, of the city of Louisville; MOSES LACY, of the counties of Morgan and Wolfe; and B. F. COCKRELL, of the counties of Montgomery and Powell, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

PETITIONS.

Mr. McMillan presented the petition of B. D. Lacy, contesting the seat of LANDER BARBER, from the county of Bath.

Mr. HARLAN presented the petition of W. H. REYNOLDS, contesting the seat of J. STROUBE, from the county of Bracken.

Also, the petition of Wm. A. MORTON, contesting the seat of RICHARD GREGORY, from the county of Hopkins.

Also, a petition of JOHN C. BACK and JAMES WHITE, contesting the seats of JACOB HAWTHORNE and W. P. DEGMAN, from the county of Campbell.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Was received, by Mr. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State, transmitting his annual message.

On motion, 5,000 copies of the message were ordered to be printed, enveloped, and stamped.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. BRUNER, announcing that they had concurred in the House resolution for the benefit of Jas. B. LYNE, and JOHN L. SMEDLEY.

LEAVES.

Leave was granted to bring in the following bills, which were referred to appropriate committees, viz:

Mr. DRAFFIN—A bill to repeal the 15th section of the Revised Statutes, title "Expatriation and Aliens."

Mr. GARDNER—A bill to amend an act for the benefit of Caldwell county.

Also, for the benefit of THEODORE THOMPSON, late sheriff of Livingston county.

Mr. HAWTHORNE—To extend the corporate limits of Newport.

Also, to make the February term of the Campbell Circuit Court, at Newport, terms for the trial of criminal and new cases.

Mr. BUCKNER—A bill for the benefit of the heirs of AMBROSE BUSI, deceased.

Mr. JOSIAH VEECH—To amend an act, entitled "An act to charter the Planter's Bank of Kentucky."

Mr. HARLAN—For the benefit of Sanford Goss.

Mr. YOUNG—To repeal the expatriation law.

Mr. PRIE ST—For the benefit of D. N. Walden, late sheriff of Henderson county.

Mr. BLUR—To create a bureau of emigration.

Mr. CARLISLE—To amend the charter of the Covington and Lexington turnpike road company.

Mr. LYON—To amend the law of roads and passways.

Mr. THOMAS—To extend the corporate limits of Lebanon.

Mr. BRIEN—For the benefit of P. Palmer, late sheriff of Marshall county.

Mr. HUDSON—To incorporate the Sligo and Orlam county turnpike.

Mr. WILSON—For the benefit of Robert Ashcraft, of Pendleton county.

Mr. McCREW—For the benefit of the Louisville and Bardonia turnpike road.

Mr. KENNEDY—For the benefit of assessors. Also, to repeal all laws imposing tax on dogs.

Mr. SIMS—To incorporate the town of Lincoln.

Mr. POTTER—In relation to a bridge company in Warren county.

Also, to incorporate the Bowling Green Wool Manufacturing Company.

Mr. CRAYCROFT—For the benefit of the Protestant Church of Springfield.

Also, for the benefit of school district No. 3, Washington county.

Mr. SPEAKER—To repeal, suspend, or amend the law passed at the last session of this Legislature regulating corporations in this State.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ALLEN offered a resolution providing that, on Wednesday, the 6th day of the present month, a select committee be raised to take proof in the various contested elections; which was adopted.

Mr. THOMAS offered a resolution, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to furnish the members with the usual amount of stationery; which was adopted.

Mr. McHENRY offered a joint resolution providing for the election of a United States Senator on the 12th inst.; which lies one day on the table.

Mr. J. W. DAVIS offered a resolution referring the Governor's message to appropriate committees; which was adopted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Louisville, was allowed indefinite leave of absence, on account of sickness in his family.

And then the House adjourned.

General Fitzhugh Lee is practicing law in Nevada.

WANTED.

Two or three good Printers can obtain employment in the State Printing Office at Frankfort by making immediate application.

OFFICE OF COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 25, 1865.

Gentlemen: Please say in your next paper,

1st. That I have sent a printed docket for December term to every newspaper in the State, to every Attorney having a case in Court, and to every County Clerk and Sheriff, so that all may know how matters stand and act accordingly.

2d. The records and briefs in all cases under submission (see Docket) are with the Judges, and safe.

3d. Copies of records made out in this office, or in the offices where cases were decided, will be received and filed in place of originals destroyed, and cases heard in due time.

Yours, &c.,

LESLIE COMBS, C. C. A.

Papers throughout the State will please insert this notice.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Oct. 29, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 4.

The attention of all soldiers, and heirs of deceased soldiers, who have claims against the Government, is respectfully invited to the following information:

The Legislature of Kentucky has generously made appropriations to supply Agents to attend to the claims of our soldiers without expense to them; and all soldiers, discharged or otherwise, and the legal heirs of deceased soldiers, will consult their own interest by having their claims examined by Agents, who will promptly attend to their claims with the Government.

Col. Chas. D. Pennebaker, Military Agent of Kentucky, residing at Washington City, will promptly present and realize all claims of Kentucky soldiers free of charge. He is prepared to furnish blank forms of all descriptions upon application, and will cheerfully give information as to the proper manner of making out accounts. By applying to him the soldier will save both time and money; for his office being at Washington City, he is daily in communication with the Disbursing and Auditing Departments, which enables him to render to the soldier, and to his heirs, the most prompt and efficient service. His stock has been purchased exclusively for cash, and he flatters himself that his prices will set off those who may give him a call. Don't forget the place.

By order of the Government, D. W. LINDSEY, Adjutant General of Kentucky.

D. S. BERGEN,

MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, and Collars, Kentucky, and dealers in

BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKY, No. 138 Wall Street, LOUISVILLE, Ky.

JOHN MASON BROWN, (LATE COLONEL 45th KY. VOLUNTEERS,) ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS, and to the prosecution of military claims. decl d&wtf

DR. J. B. WHITE HAS LOCATED IN THE CITY OF FRANKFORT, and offers his professional services to the public generally. Gives special attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases, of both Males and Females. Also all Venereal, Mercurial, and Private Diseases. Office 116 Capital Hotel. decl d&wtf

SILAS KERSEY, DEALER IN SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c., &c., Main Street, next door to Nod's Stable.

ALL KINDS OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS kept on hand, or made to order, in the best style. Repairing done on the shortest notice. The work as equal to any in the country. Whips, Spurs, Blankets, Curry-combs, Brushes, Hardware, and goods pertaining to the business, constantly on hand. decl d&wtf

BOOK BINDERY.

McCARTY & KENDALL, PUBLIC Binders, prepared to do all kinds of Job Work.

Ruling, Binding, and Blank Book making, in the best city styles, at their Bindery on Main Street, over Major's Book Store.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and other county and city officers, are requested to send their orders for Blank Books and ruled work of all patterns. Orders are solicited from Bank Officers and Merchants.

THE WORK GUARANTEED

perfect and equal to the best in any of the cities.

Claims upon the State Auditor will be taken from the Circuit and County Court Clerks for Books made for them. decl d&wtf

DOCTOR BEN. MONROE

TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens and visitors of Frankfort and vicinity. Office on Main Street, near the Capital Hotel. decl d&wtf

OWEN COUNTY

LAND FOR SALE.

150 ACRES OF LAND ON CEDAR CREEK, in Owen County, five miles from the river, well timbered. Apply at this office.

W. H. GRAY.....JAS. M. TODD.

GRAY & TODD,

MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY., Dealers in

FINE GROCERIES.

PURE OLD WHISKY, BRANDIES, WINE, GIN, VINEGAR, &c., &c.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PRESERVES, FRUITS, PICKLES, TOYS, CONFECTIONERIES. decl d&wtf

JAMES HARLAN, JR.....JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,

Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL PRACTICE LAW IN THE COURT OF Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, deceased. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested. decl d&wtf

FRESH OYSTERS!

WE ARE REGULARLY IN RECEIPT OF C. S. Pearl Oysters, Malheur celebrated

Which we will sell low by the can and half can. decl d&wtf GRAY & TODD.

FINE LIQUORS!!

The best quality and favorite brands of OLD WHISKY, WINES AND BRANDIES.

For sale by GRAY & TODD. decl d&wtf

CONFECTIONERIES!

To our stock of Confectioneries and Fancy Articles

We invite the attention of Ladies and Strangers visiting the city. GRAY & TODD. decl d&wtf

FRUITS, &c.

WE KEEP ON HAND A FULL SUPPLY OF the following Fruits, Nuts, Preserves, Sauces, &c., &c.

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS, APPLES, PRUNES, RAISINS, CURRANTS, PECANS, ALMONDS, FILBERTS, PEANUTS, BRAZIL NUTS, ENGLISH WALNUTS, FRESH FRUIT IN CANS, PRESERVES, SAUCES, &c.

For sale by GRAY & TODD. decl d&wtf

N. HEFFNER.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main st., opposite the Farmers' Bank, FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS JUST OPENED A HANDSOME stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of choice as is to be found in the New York market, which he will make up in the most approved style. His stock has been purchased exclusively for cash, and he flatters himself that his prices will set off those who may give him a call. Don't forget the place. decl d&wtf

CAPITAL COACH WORKS,

Frankfort, Ky.

Shryock & Rea

INFORM THE CITIZENS OF FRANKLIN and the surrounding counties that they have established themselves permanently in Frankfort, and keep on hand at their commodious Factory on Ann Street, near Meriwether's Hotel, and manufacture to order.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, FANCY WAGONS, and Pleasure Vehicles of all descriptions.

REPAIRING promptly attended to, and warranted equal to any in the State.

Orders solicited, and work guaranteed to give satisfaction. decl d&wtf

J. C. TERPLOT.....ADAM KAHN.

JOHN C. TERPLOT & CO.,

Importers of WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c., and dealers in

BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKY, No. 138 Wall Street, LOUISVILLE, Ky.

W. R. BACON,

Ann St., next door to Neal & Jenkins' Stable, Frankfort, Kentucky.

IS PREPARED, AT THE SHORT-notice, to supply Coffins, Metal Cases, Hearse, Carriages, and all pertaining to the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS. He solicits a share of the public patronage. decl d&wtf

JOHN WHITEHEAD & CO.,

Broadway, Frankfort, Kentucky.

UPHOLSTERERS AND UNDERTAKERS, are prepared to furnish Metallic Burial Cases and Coffins in any style, at instant notice, at the lowest prices. They are provided with Handsome Hearse, good horses, and careful drivers.

They are also prepared to do all sorts of Carpentering, Cabinet-making, Painting and Glazing, at short notice, and in the best style. decl d&wtf

FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON THE 12th inst., in February next, the premises if not sold previously at private sale, the farm on which I reside. The farm lies on the Georgetown Pike, six miles from Frankfort, and twelve from Georgetown. It contains 218 acres. The dwelling is a large brick and all the improvements are good. The land is of first rate quality and in a fine state of cultivation. Persons desiring to purchase a farm in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, are invited to examine this.

